





X Collection

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# PEOPLE OF THE NATION'S CAPITOL

FREE WORSHIP

FREEDOM TO MEET PEACEABLY  
THE RIGHT TO PETITION CONGRESS

THESE WERE DENIED YOU LAST NIGHT WHEN THE  
CAPITOL POLICE SEIZED MINISTERS OF THE  
GOSPEL WHILE THEY WERE LEADING  
1500 DISTRICT CITIZENS AND ANTI-CONSCRIPTION  
DELEGATES FROM ALL OVER THE NATION  
IN  
PRAYERS FOR THE PEACE AND DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RECLAIM YOUR RIGHT TO PRAY FOR PEACE!

## MEET TONIGHT FRIDAY 8 PM TURNERS ARENA 1341 W ST. N.W.

Millions of Americans in every state in the Union join their pastors and YOU in protesting this violation of our traditional liberties and in denouncing this long step toward making Hitler's way the American way.

KEEP AMERICA FREE!

DEFEAT THE BURKE-WADSWORTH BILL

JOIN IN TONIGHT'S PRAYERS FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY!

National Federation for  
Constitutional Liberties  
1410 H Street, N. W.  
Nat. 7721

Issued Jointly By

ADMISSION FREE

*Peace*  
Washington Committee for  
Democratic Action  
1653 Pennsylvania Ave. NW  
Nat. 3765  
*Oct 1945*

UB 543

X- JK 3

N<sub>3</sub>

# POLICE VIOLATE RIGHTS

#2

In the past two days the police of the Nation's Capital have flagrantly violated the right of free speech by

1. Arresting a number of persons for distributing leaflets
2. Ordering automobile drivers to remove from their cars signs opposing conscription
3. Ordering individuals to remove from their persons badges marked "Emergency Peace Mobilization."

# POLICE IGNORE SUPREME COURT

The persons so arrested and harrassed are entitled under the Constitution of the United States to express themselves as they did. The Supreme Court has so decided in the cases of Schneider vs. Irvington, etc., 60 Supreme Court Reporter 146, decided November 22, 1940; and Hague vs. OIO, 307 United States Reports 496, decided June 5, 1939. Without regard to these Supreme Court decisions the persons arrested are being held for trial charged with violating an unconstitutional regulation against the distribution of handbills.

In the Hague case, Mr. Justice Roberts stated: "Wherever the title of streets and parks may rest, they have immemorially been held in trust for the use of the public, and time out of mind, have been used for the purposes of assembly, communicating thought between citizens, and discussing public questions. Such use of the streets and public places has, from ancient times, been a part of the privileges, immunities, rights, and liberties of citizens. The privilege of a citizen of the United States to use the streets and parks for communication of views on national questions...must not, in the guise of regulation, be abridged or denied."

In the Schneider case, the Supreme Court stated: "Although a municipality may enact regulations in the interest of the public safety, health welfare or convenience, these may not abridge the individual liberties secured by the Constitution to those who wish to speak, write, print, or circulate information or opinion."

# DEFEND DEMOCRACY HERE!

The right of all in America to exercise free speech and free press is basic to our democracy. Any interference with these rights is an attack upon democracy. Defend democracy here! Urge the following officials to use their power to stop these attacks upon constitutional liberties:

1. Major Ernest W. Brown, Superintendent of Police
2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia
3. Your Congressmen
4. The Attorney General of the United States

Notify our office that you have done these things; that you are interested in our work and that you support our activities.

-----  
Issued Jointly by

National Federation for  
Constitutional Liberties  
1410 H Street, N.W.  
National 7720

Washington Committee  
for Democratic Action  
1632 Penna. Avenue, N.W.  
National 3765

Washington D. C.

# Re: THE DIES COMMITTEE

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

*Bungling, coddling of Axis agents, false pretenses, plagiarism, and utterances suitable for enemy propaganda purposes*

# WON'T WIN THE WAR!

Want About the  
"Yellow Paper"?

Want About  
"Hoor-hoor"?

Why Did Dies  
Go?  
Let  
Viereck

Why Does Dies  
Quote  
Radio  
Nazi

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, of New York, charged on the floor of the House of Representatives that the Dies Committee's resolution

On January 28, 1942, Dies said on the floor of the House of Representatives that the Dies Committee had named a number of witnesses to appear in Washington.

On August 4, 1938, Dies subpoenaed George Sylvester Viereck. He accused him from testifying that he had been involved in the Rosenberg case.

On January 5, 1942, the magazine Newsweek reported: "The FCC's short-wave monitoring agency."

**to the House of Representatives**

January, 1943 sees the birth of a new Congress, the 78th Congress of the United States. It marks the fourteenth month of our fight for freedom. It heralds the year in which victory can be won.

The year 1943 can be a victorious one for the people of the United States and for their allies of the United Nations. In 1943, a united people, of many nations, of diverse creeds and races, can destroy forever the tyranny and terror of the Axis aggressors.

We can succeed only if we are united. We know that we must defeat all who would divide us. We know that the unity of America, and the unity of America with its allies, must be complete.

That is why we express our grave concern over the possible renewal of the Dies Committee by the House of Representatives.

We have observed the divisive workings of the Dies Committee and its chairman, Martin Dies. It is our belief that, on the basis of its record, the Committee must be terminated, because:

1. The Dies Committee, by allowing itself to become a forum for the proponents of intolerance and hatred, has undermined the very foundations of national unity, and has violated our pledge that all loyal Americans, irrespective of their racial, religious or political beliefs shall be united in common struggle against the enemy.
2. The Dies Committee, by continued and repeated attacks on our great ally, the Soviet Union, has utilized its resources to obstruct the cooperation of the United Nations which is a prerequisite for victory.
3. The Dies Committee has attempted, by its unprincipled and unfounded attacks on trade unions and their officials, to destroy the American labor movement which is a vital and decisive factor in the war effort, and which has made the war record of our free workers the pride of the nation.
4. The Dies Committee not only has deliberately suppressed information concerning the activities of Nazi cohorts in this country but has gone out of its way to shield such Axis propagandists as Pelley, Winrod, Viereck, Hudson, Kullgren, Sanctuary, Edmonson, True, and many others now convicted or under indictment for sedition by the Government of the United States.
5. The Dies Committee, to hide its flagrant fraternizing with fascists, has utilized its Congressional prestige to continue an undemocratic, un-American and openly obstructionist campaign of vilification against thousands of the staunchest supporters of the war and of the democratic way of life, and has campaigned equally vic-

~~5599115~~

X-JK 3  
+N3

#5

Pamphlet  
collection

# LEGISLATION FOR VICTORY

**A Summary of Federal Legislation**

**Affecting Civil Rights**

**78th Congress — 1943**

5¢

★ ★ ★

**National Federation for Constitutional Liberties**

1123 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Washington Bureau: 1400 L Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

X-JK 3  
• N3

#6

**HOW**  
***Your***  
**GI JOE**  
***Can***  
**VOTE**

**Read this Guide  
To Voting Rules**



✓ XJK 3  
N3

#7

**THEY STILL  
CARRY ON!**



# What Score Do You Have

on:

X-JK 3

N3

#8

**F**

*ence Sitters*

?

**E**

*nemies of Jobs for All*

?

**P**

*otential Supporters of Fair  
Employment Practices*

?

**C**

*ommitted to vote "Yes"*

?

PROPERTY OF THE  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Every member of Congress fits one of these descriptions now. How will they stand, when the vote is taken on a permanent, effective federal Fair Employment Practice Commission? Bring your Congressmen and Senators into the "Committed to vote Yes" column. Don't take "No" for an answer.

# National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613 — New York 17, N. Y. — MUrray Hill 4-6640

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
1029 Vermont Ave., N.W.

March 18, 1946

PAMPHLET  
COLLECTIONS

THE LIBRARY OF  
CONGRESS  
SERIALS SECTION  
MAR 25 1946

Dear Friend:

You know about the sacking, on Feb. 25, of the business section of the Negro community at Columbia, Tenn. and the mass arrests of Negro leaders there.

At the call of Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, sixty organizations met in Emergency Conference at Washington, on March 13, to co-ordinate a national campaign of defense for the Columbia victims.

The resolution adopted there, and a list of the organizations subscribing to it is enclosed. The representatives of these organizations constituted themselves a coordinating committee for the Columbia Defense campaign. The resolution is a call to national action. If the Columbia victims are to be saved, immediate action on the broadest scale is an essential. Implementation in your community of the resolution adopted at the National Emergency Conference should follow immediately, along the following lines:

1. Pressure on Attorney General Tom Clark for prosecution of those responsible for the Columbia attack, in the form of delegations from your community, resolutions, wires, letters.

2. Wires to Governor Jim McCord of Tennessee along the lines indicated in the Conference resolution.

3. Organize local committees, in the formation of which local affiliates of the organizations represented at the National Conference can be contacted immediately to form a nucleus, to conduct delegated conferences, and mass meetings, to send delegations to Attorney General Clark, to raise funds for the national campaign, to use every method to obtain action along these lines from thousands of individuals and organizations. As an initiator and participant in the National Conference, NFCL will give every assistance in the development of your local work.

4. Funds are essential to carry on the defense of the victims in Columbia, and to develop the national campaign which is the only guarantee for their protection. Contributions from organizations and individuals are needed immediately. All community activity should also be geared to the collection of money for the legal defense and campaign. The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties faces huge expenses in doing a job on both. Besides funds to carry this on, NFCL will also act as an agency to collect funds earmarked for the use of the Coordinating Committee, which will be put at the committee's disposal.

-MORE-

GEORGE MARSHALL  
Chairman  
MILTON N. KEMNITZ  
Executive Secretary

ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN  
NATHAN WITT  
Counsel

MARY D. POND  
Associate Secretary  
ANDY SELLER  
Washington Secretary

X-JK37

#10

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# A Syllabus for American Constitutional Development

Written by  
**Frederick John Graves**

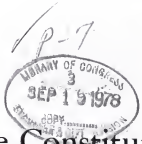
Assistant Professor of History  
CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE  
Edmond, Oklahoma

Copyright 1948  
By Frederick John Graves

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~~X~~ Who Made the Constitution  
of the United States

It was Made to Protect the Rights of  
Property and not the Rights  
of Man

X-JK157

**The Constitution  
of the  
United States  
As it is**

**A FIRST BOOK  
FOR CITIZENS**

Edited by  
WILLIAM STRITE McDOWELL

X-JK157

#13

THE CONSTITUTION

*A Compact Between  
Sovereign States*

BY

JAMES ROMULUS O'DANIEL

JK157

#14

# STAND

*on what is*

RIGHT *with* AMERICA

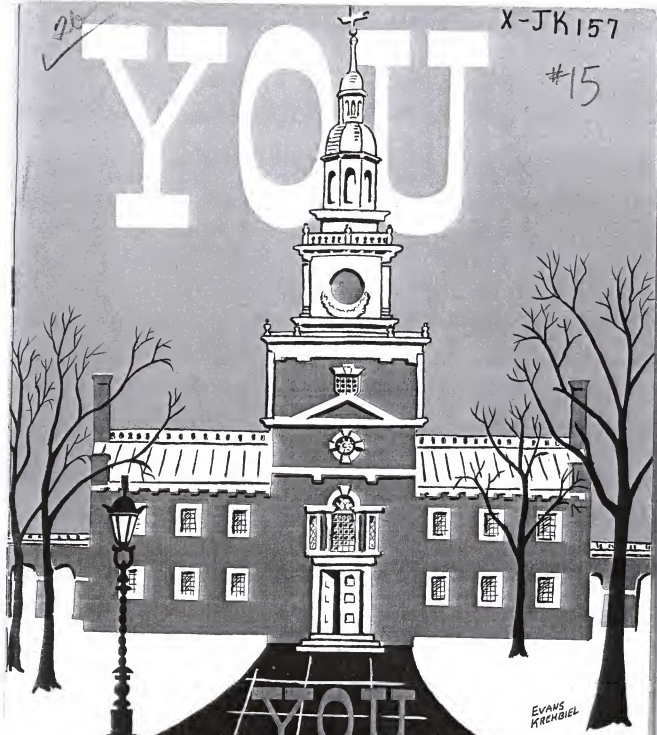
EMMA DUNN

20

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#15

YOU



EVANS  
HREMBEL

YOU

and the Constitution  
of the United States





X-JK 273

*A Government by the People*

#16

X-JK524

#17

*Television  
and the Presidential Campaign*

Inaugural



Committee

#18

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity

1961

Liberty Loan Building  
14th and D Streets, S.W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

REpublic 7-8855

TO: National Committeemen and National Committeewomen  
State Chairmen and State Vice Chairmen

FROM: Samuel C. Brightman

RE: Previous memo on press credentials -- section on housing

The Hotel Association advises us that Washington hotel reservations must be made for four days during Inaugural Week, January 17, 18, 19 and 20, and that payment for these days must be made in advance. Please amend the housing section of my press credentials memorandum, sent to you last week, to conform.

I will appreciate your passing this word along to the press, radio and television people in your state.

December 13, 1960

# NEWS #19



Liberty Loan Building  
14th and D Streets, S.W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1961 • E. H. FOLEY, CHAIRMAN

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

12/13/60

1-101

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity  
Room 541-545 • RRepublic 7-8895

5-DEC 19  
CCNY 1960

In order to facilitate requests from Democratic Party leaders to the 1961 Inaugural Committee, Mrs. Margaret Price, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Liaison between the Democratic Party and the Inaugural Committee, has appointed the following Liaison Committee members to work with the Inaugural Committee:

Mrs. Alice Hostetler and Mrs. Jerome Spingarn, Assistants to Mrs. Price with headquarters at the Democratic National Committee; Mrs. Joseph Casey, Inaugural Ball Committee; Mrs. Helen Berthelot, Housing Committee; Mrs. Christine Ray Davis, Governors Reception Committee; Mrs. Neale Roach, Hospitality Committee; Alfred Fitt, Joint Congressional Committee and Parade Committee.

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# NEWS #20

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1961 • E. H. FOLEY, CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity  
Room 541-545 • Republic 7-8995

DEC 19 1960  
COPY

FOR RELEASE: AM NEWSPAPERS

Wednesday, December 14, 1960

I-102

Plans for a safe and healthy Inauguration are already underway. The Medical Aid Committee is going to be prepared to take care of as many as 300 casualties in the course of the 1961 Inauguration, according to Dr. J. Lawn Thompson, Chairman of the Medical Aid, Public Health and Sanitation Committee of the Inaugural Committee.

The Committee is making arrangements for at least eight first-aid stations along the Inaugural Parade route, and twelve ambulances will be stationed at various intersections on the parade route. The first-aid stations will be in direct radio communication with the control center, which will probably be located in Pershing Square.

Working with the Committee will be the Medical Emergency Disaster Service (MEDS), the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross, the District of Columbia Public Health Department, and the Medical Service of the Military District of Washington.

The Committee will provide medical service for all the events of the Inauguration, including the Gala and Inaugural Balls, as well as the Inaugural Parade. The Committee is also charged with maintaining the standards of public health and sanitation during the course of the Inauguration. This will include such activities as checking the quality of the food distributed and insuring adequate sewage facilities for the 5000 people who will be living in the 275-car Pullman City at Union Station.

(more)



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Washington 25, D. C.

# NEWS #21

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1961 • E. H. FOLEY, CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity  
Room 541-545 • Republic 7-8895

FOR RELEASE: AM NEWSPAPERS  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16

I - 104

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Chairman, and Mrs. Ernest K. Lindley, Co-Chairman of the Concessions Committee of the 1961 Inaugural, announced today that their committee is prepared to consider sample merchandise to be sold as inaugural souvenirs. Offices have been established at the Liberty Loan Building, 14th and D Streets S.W., under the supervision of Charles W. Hughes, Executive Director of the Concessions Committee.

Items to be considered for approval by the Concessions Committee will include pins, buttons, key chains, pennants and other mementos of the occasion. The Concessions Committee must approve all items to be sold along the Inaugural Parade route and in other prescribed areas during the Inaugural period of January 15 to January 24. All vendors must have a special Inaugural vending license.

Members of the Concessions Committee are William H. Cary, Chief, Bureau of Environmental Health, District of Columbia Public Health; Mrs. Elsie Chapman; Mrs. Ailene Ewell, Director, Ionia Whipper Home; Hugh A. Groves, Chief Deputy Fire Marshal, Fire Prevention Division of the District of Columbia; Frank M. Hally, Internal Audit Officer of the District of Columbia; Lyman M. Jordan, Zone Manager of Sealtest; Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, head of the Home Economics Department, Howard University; Robert E. Kneipp, Assistant Corporation Counsel of District of Columbia; John B. Layton, Inspector, Morals Division, Metropolitan Police; C.T. Nottingham, Director Bureau of Permits and Licenses of the District of Columbia; E. A. Pritchard, Executive Vice President of Merchants and Manufacturers Associa-



Liberty Loan Building  
14th and D Streets, S.W.,  
Washington 25, D. C.

Copy 1960  
**NEWS** #22

X-JK 536

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1961 • E. H. FOLEY, CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity  
Room 541-545 • Republic 7-8895

FOR RELEASE: PM NEWSPAPERS  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16

I-105

The Inaugural Grandstand Committee hopes to be able to discourage all those birds who are expecting to get free seats for the Inaugural Parade.

In this case, the birds are real, and the seats are the limbs of trees which overhang the grandstands along the parade route.

The Grandstand Committee has let a \$5500 contract to The American Building Cleaning Contractors to bird-proof 44 trees between 10th Street and 17th Street on the route that the 1961 Inaugural Parade will follow. Bird-proofing the trees will involve having the limbs sprayed with Roost-No-More, a material which is highly repulsive to birds. It is alledged to be effective for up to two months.

Until the stands are completed, the contractor for the stands has the responsibility for keeping the seats clean. But when the Grandstand Committee approves the stands in January, the bird-proofers will be called in.

Tickets for these spotless seats may be purchased at the Inaugural Ticket Distribution Center at 921 17th St. N.W., at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$25.00.

And as for the birds -- they will have to take their chances like all other non-paying spectators.



Liberty Loan Building  
14th and D Streets, S.W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

X-JK536 #23

# NEWS

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1961

E. H. FOLEY, CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity  
Room 541-545 • RPublic 7-8895

FOR RELEASE: AM NEWSPAPERS  
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1961

1 - 106

Although the 1961 Inaugural Parade will run only 2 hours and 25 minutes, it will have been thirteen weeks in production, according to F. Joseph Donohue, Chairman of the Inaugural Parade Committee. His Co-Chairman, Mrs. James Rowe, added that "quality, not quantity" will be the keynote of the parade.

The Parade Committee began its project by a self-education program. Members viewed films of previous parades dating back to the Roosevelt era, watching particularly for errors.

"We saw such horrors as the cowboy who lassoed the President in 1953, the governors who stopped their cars in front of the reviewing stand to make presentations of local products, the marching units which held up the parade while they went through complicated maneuvers, the children's units and senior citizens' units that couldn't keep pace and caused great gaps in the parade," Mr. Donohue said. "We made up our minds we would learn from the mistakes of the past."

One of the first decisions reached was to integrate the military units with the rest of the parade, Mr. Donohue said. "This was not a new idea but it required special cooperation of the services which has been willingly given."

The sequence of the parade as it stands now is as follows:

The Presidential escort section, including the Grand Marshal, Lieutenant General James M. Gavin, the Presidential and Vice Presidential parties, will head

(more)



# NEWS



Liberty Loan Building  
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Washington 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY AMs

December 20, 1960

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1961 • E. H. FOLEY, CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity  
Room 541-545 • Republic 7-8895

5-120 21  
COPY 1960

I-106

Certain to command the excited attention of the millions of Americans to witness the 1961 Presidential Inaugural Parade will be the display of U.S. Army Missiles.

Major General C.K. Gailey, Chairman of the Armed Forces Participation Committee, announced today that the Army would display six missiles, including the Pershing, successfully tested on the 12th of this month at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Other missiles to be shown in the January 20th parade include the Nike Hercules, Nike Zues, Little John, Hawk and Lacrosse.

The Army missiles to be included in the Inaugural Parade give this country a well rounded defense against attack from the ground, low flying aircraft or ICBM's.

The Army's newest ballistic missile, the Pershing, was successfully fired 140 miles over the Atlantic Ocean tracking range last Monday, Dec. 12th. Named in honor of General of the Armies John J. Pershing, this 34-foot rocket, developed at a cost of about \$250 million, has been selected to replace the liquid propellant Redstone. To be used in general support of the field Army, the Pershing is much smaller, lighter and more mobile than its predecessor. It gives the Army a versatile and flexible weapon for the battlefield of the future.

(more)



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Washington 25, D. C.

# NEWS #25

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1961 • E. H. FOLEY, CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity  
Room 541-545 • RRepublic 7-8895

FOR RELEASE: AM NEWSPAPERS  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1960

I - 111

12-23-60  
COMM 1140

A complimentary 1961 Inaugural Guide Book which will familiarize Washington visitors with the times, dates and places of all major Inaugural events is in production, according to Mrs. Katie Loucheim, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee.

The Guide Book, a pocket size pamphlet, will include the official program, information on obtaining tickets, the route of the Inaugural Parade and sightseeing information.

Among the Guide Book listings will be "Interesting Buildings -- Old and New" compiled by a special committee in consultation with Nicholas Satterlee, noted architect. Members of the committee are Mrs. Dean Acheson, Miss Kay Halle, Mrs. James Houghteling, Mrs. Leon Keyserling, Mrs. Florence Mahoney, Mrs. Esther Murray, Miss Ethel Payne and Mrs. Walter Tobriner.

In addition to the usual buildings listed for sightseeing tours, the Guide Book will list new and unusual modern structures such as Mosque the American Fazl, the AFL-CIO building and the southwest development area of Washington. Also on the list are the Capitol, government buildings, national monuments and shrines lighted at night, museums and galleries, a number of embassies, Decatur House, the Custis-Lee Mansion and historic Georgetown and Alexandria, Virginia.

Mrs. Loucheim said that hundreds of Washington area women, in order to make certain that no Inaugural visitor loses his way or misses any major event, will serve in 50 Inaugural Information Booths conveniently located in railway, airline

(more)



Liberty Loan Building  
14th and D Streets, S.W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

# NEWS #26

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1961

E. H. FOLEY, CHAIRMAN

FOR RELEASE: AM NEWSPAPERS  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity  
Room 541,545 • Republic 7-8895

I - 113

The destroyers JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, JR. (DD 850) and WARRINGTON (DD 843) have been selected to participate in the Navy's traditional Open House at the Nation's capital during Inaugural weekend.

The Navy said the two vessels, both members of the Atlantic Fleet's Destroyer Division 102, have been engaged in training operations along the east coast since October. They will put in to Washington from Newport, R.I., on January 19 and tie up at piers 4 and 5, Maine Avenue, S.W., where they will remain through January 23. General visiting hours will be announced.

The JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, JR., is named in honor of the President-elect's brother, a Naval aviator who, as a Lieutenant, was lost over England in 1944. The WARRINGTON is the third U.S. Navy ship to be named after Commodore Lewis Warrington, a Naval hero of the War of 1812.

The commanding officer of the JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, JR., is Commander Mark G. Tremaine, USN, of Riverside Drive, Wellsville, New York.

The WARRINGTON is commanded by Commander Vincent L. Murtha, USN, of 224 North Devilliers Street, Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., eldest son of the former Ambassador to Great Britain, was killed on active duty on August 12, 1944, after he had volunteered to pilot a radio-controlled bomber, loaded with explosive, from which he and his co-pilot were to parachute to safety before the aircraft was crash-dived onto an enemy rocket-launching site in Normandy.

Together with his co-pilot, Lt. Wilford J. Willy, USN, Lt. Kennedy died when the plane exploded from an unknown cause en route to the target.

For his "extraordinary heroism and courage" in volunteering for the mission, Lt.

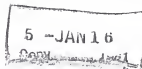


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# NEWS

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1961 • E. H. FOLEY, CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity  
Room 541-545 • RRepublic 7-8895



I - 149

FOR RELEASE: PM NEWSPAPERS  
Wednesday, January 11, 1961

Paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne Division will march in the Inaugural Parade, January 20th, according to Major General C. K. Gailey, Chairman of the Armed Forces Participation Committee.

The announcement of the paratroopers entry into the parade has a special significance for Lieutenant General James A. Gavin, Grand Marshal of the Presidential Inaugural Parade. He was once the division commander of the 82nd Airborne and led the group in the victory parade up Fifth Ave., New York City in the January 1946 victory parade.

The unit in the inaugural procession is the 2d Airborne Battle Group, 504th Inf., 82nd Division, which fought in the European theater during World War II.

General Omar N. Bradley was the first division commander. In June 1942 he was succeeded by General Matthew B. Ridgway, the first to command the airborne organization. The 82d is now commanded by Major General Dwight E. Beach, originally of Chelsea, Michigan.

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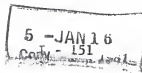
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14th and D Streets, S.W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

# NEWS <sup>#28</sup>

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1961 • E. H. FOLEY, CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity  
Room 541-545 • RRepublic 7-8895

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATELY  
January 11, 1961



The nation's greatest heroes, the men to whom Congress has awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry and courage in action at the risk of their lives, will come to Washington to participate in the Inaugural celebrations, according to Edward H. Foley, chairman of the 1961 Inaugural Committee. They will be flown in from the Far East, Germany, Italy, Panama and other points where some of them are in military service, as well as from many parts of the United States.

There will be about 125 of them, according to Col. Waldron E. Leonard, Co-Chairman with Erle Cocke of the Veterans' Participation committee. Some will bring their wives and families.

"The Medal of Honor men will have priorities on the military planes that will bring them to Washington," said Col. Leonard. "Wherever they are, we are seeing to it that they get here in time for the Inaugural functions."

The first function in their honor will be a reception for the men and their families in the Department of Veteran's Affairs headquarters in the old Post Office building from 6 to 8 p.m. on January 18. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia will give the heroes and their families a breakfast the morning of January 19 in the Crystal room of the Willard Hotel. President-elect John F. Kennedy and Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson have been invited to the breakfast as well as former Presidents Herbert Hoover and Harry Truman. That evening they will be

(more)



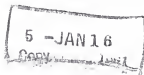
Liberty Loan Building  
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Washington 25, D. C.

# NEWS #29

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1961 • E. H. FOLEY, CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity  
Room 541-545 • RPublic 7-8895

FOR RELEASE: AM NEWSPAPERS  
January 12, 1961



I - 153

President John F. Kennedy's personal marching escort in the Inaugural Parade on January 20 will be the Army's oldest active unit and present custodian of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, according to General C. K. Gailey, chairman of the 1961 Inaugural Armed Forces Participation Committee.

The unit, the 1st Battle Group, 3rd Infantry, traces its lineage to the old First American Regiment, organized under authority of a "resolve" of the Continental Congress in 1784. It is currently headquartered at Ft. Meyer, Virginia.

It was once commanded by a president-to-be, Zachary Taylor, when it went to Texas in 1845 as part of the Army of Observation. It is presently commanded by Colonel Richard M. Lee, Bethesda, Maryland, who will lead the group in the parade.

The unit, named the "Old Guard" by General Winfield Scott during the Mexican War in 1847, fought the battle of Fort Recovery, Ohio, in 1794, under General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and won honors serving in the European theatre during World War II.

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# NEWS <sup>#30</sup>

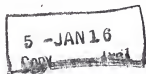


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Washington 25, D. C.

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1961 • E. H. FOLEY, CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity  
Room 541-545 • RPublic 7-8895

FOR RELEASE: PM NEWSPAPERS  
Thursday, January 12, 1961



I - 156

The only unit in the 1961 Inaugural Parade that is hoping for snow on Inauguration Day is from the state of Maine.

In the unit are ten Timberline huskies who will be pulling a sled down Pennsylvania avenue in the parade.

In case of fair weather, the sled will be equipped with a wheel assembly on which it can ride.

The dog-sled team is owned and will be driven by George Worthley of Farmington, Maine. Riding on the sled will be Miss Maine Vacationland, Terry Bowden, who will be dressed in ski clothes.

Seats for the Inaugural Parade may be purchased at the Inaugural Ticket Distribution Center at 921 Seventeenth Street, N.W., in Washington. They range in price from \$3 to \$25.

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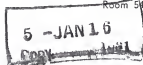
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Washington 25, D. C.

# NEWS #31

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1961 • E. H. FOLEY, CHAIRMAN

SAMUEL C. BRIGHTMAN  
Director of Publicity  
Room 541-545 • RPublic 7-8895

FOR RELEASE: PM NEWSPAPERS  
Thursday, January 12, 1961



I - 157

More than 500 airmen from two Washington, D.C., area Air Force Bases will be grounded temporarily January 20. They are marching in the 1961 Inaugural Parade.

The men, selected in almost equal numbers from Bolling Air Force Base, D.C., and Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, will be under the command of Col. Roscoe R. Haller, La Fargeville, New York.

The troops will be formed into two groups of 256 men each, with a four-man color guard separating them. The first group, from Bolling, will be commanded by Charles A. Walters, of Temple Texas. The second group will consist of Andrews personnel and will be led by Major Frank E. Smith of Lubbock, Texas.

According to parade officials, Airmen from Bolling have participated in every Inaugural Day Parade since the inauguration of the 29th President of the United States, Warren G. Harding. Andrews airmen have taken part in four previous ceremonies.

#####



| DATE           | CITY   | OK | LAW | REMARKS | COMMENTS  |
|----------------|--|----|-----|---------|---|
| Page 1<br>5/19 | (KRL Chicago NEWS)<br>Okla. City<br>Wilmington, N. C.<br>Hutchinson, Kan.  | "  | "   | "       | Why Not Elect a Vice-President<br>Supplant Secy. of State with tested statesman<br>Congress should pass an act - one of its members<br>Regularly elect a second Vice President  |
| 6/20           | Peterson, N. J.<br>Newark, N. J.<br>Richmond, Va.<br>Boston, Mass. Globe<br>Williamsport, Pa.<br>Manchester, N. H.   | "  | "   | "       | General approval<br>President's reasoning persuasive<br>Wish Byrnes & Rayburn would disavow - anti-Stettinius<br>Pressing. Remove temptation to kill Truman<br>Republicans announce plan to control Congress<br>has merit   |
| Page 2<br>5/20 | Butte, Mont.<br>Enid, Okla.<br>Salem, Ore.<br>Los Angeles<br>Albuquerque, N. M.<br>San Francisco   | "  | "   | "       | Congress should make change before Truman goes to Germany<br>Should be constitutionally established. 6 have died<br>James of Secy. of State since time of John Hay<br>sound. Also consider time before inauguration<br>Prompt action<br>Manifestly correct. Immediately   |
| Page 3<br>5/20 | Allentown, Pa.<br>Atlanta, Ga.<br>Springfield, Mass.<br>Nashville, Tenn.<br>Roanoke, Va.<br>Lexington, Ky.<br>Youngstown, Ohio<br>Huntington, W. Va.           | "  | "   | "       | Congress almost certain to adopt<br>Monroney bill. Hear. Reasoning consistent<br>Sen. Edmunds' opinion, party control<br>Quotes D. Lawrence. Objects to Truman's trip to Germany<br>Sound<br>Supports Truman's proposal<br>Logical<br>wise - complete accord  |
| Page 4<br>5/20 | Rockford, Ill.<br>Vincennes, Ind.<br>Jackson, Mich.<br>Canton, Ohio<br>Jacksonville, Fla.<br>Quincy, Ill.<br>Sioux Falls, S. D.<br>Flint, Mich.<br>Auburn, Ga. | "  | "   | "       | Proposal good. Key to Truman's attitude toward government<br>Not trust to luck. Man chosen by the people<br>Logically the speaker of House - proper spokesman<br>Rayburn, confidence of both parties<br>Special election<br>Will of the people<br>Sensible<br>President in Strategic position<br>General approval                                 |
| Page 5<br>5/20 | Pellingham, Wash.<br>Alton, Ill.<br>Atlanta, Ga.<br>Savannah, Ga.<br>Gazette, Worcester<br>Schenectady<br>Dallas, Texas  | "  | "   | "       | No new issue<br>Answers objections<br>Timely<br>Truman puts more trust in Congress than in cabinet<br>Issue: man elected by the people<br>has much to commend it<br>Common sense  |
| Page 6<br>6/20 | St. Paul<br>Providence, R. I.<br>Hartford, Conn.<br>Wilmington, Del.<br>Salina, Kans.<br>Watertown, N. Y.<br>Bryton, Ohio<br>Concord, N. H.                    | "  | "   | "       | Reasoning - not entirely convincing<br>Sensible, logical<br>Mr. Farley's suggestion, commission to study plan<br>would eliminate most shortcomings<br>Will not hurt Truman's standing with the people<br>Wants special election<br>"Senate should think of country first" (Is somebody mad?)<br>Truly representative. Elect second Vice President |
| Page 7<br>6/20 | Portland, Ore.<br>Wilmington, Del.<br>Council Bluffs<br>Oakland, Calif.<br>Denver, Colo.<br>Albuquerque, N. M.<br>Quincy, Ill.                                 | "  | "   | "       | Ground for argument. Continuity of administration policies<br>Would safeguard our government. Substantial ground, argues<br>Take care of succession pretty well. Tyler's Cabinet kill<br>Sets a splendid example<br>Difference of opinion<br>agreement<br>No question which is better   |
| Page 8<br>6/20 | Muskegon, Mich.<br>Worcester, Mass.  | "  | "   | "       | Bad practice, man, not elected. Wisest, elected<br>Congress can not fail to act   |
| 6/16           | Tacoma, Wash.  | No |     |         | Less argument for the old law   |

X JK 674

.P45

#33

*Pennsylvania merit system league*

Draft of an Act

to

Regulate and Improve the Civil  
Service of the Commonwealth  
of Pennsylvania

X- JK 674

.P45

*Pennsylvania merit system  
League*

Draft of an Act

#34

to

Regulate and Improve  
the Civil Service of  
the Commonwealth of  
Pennsylvania

and of the

Cities and Counties Thereof

PREPARED BY  
THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA  
426 Drexel Building  
PHILADELPHIA

X- JK 674

P45

*Penna. merit system league*

#35

# Petition

To His Excellency

**THE GOVERNOR**

of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

from

**The Civil Service Reform  
Association**

Asking him not to approve the  
Bills passed by the Legislature  
taking from the Mayor the Power  
to Appoint the Heads of Depart-  
ments in Philadelphia.

*Perma merit system league*

*#36*

## THE MERIT SYSTEM

of Making Appointments  
to Public Offices

X- JK 674

*.P45*

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WHAT IT IS  
WHY IT IS NEEDED

*Public merit system league*

X- JK 674

*.P45*

#37

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Draft of  
An Act  
To Prohibit Municipal Employees  
in Philadelphia  
from  
Collecting or Giving Political  
Contributions

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1967

### Exhibits

- Department of State
- Department of the Treasury
- National Military Establishment
- Department of the Army
- Department of the Navy
- Department of the Air Force
- Department of Justice
- Post Office Department
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Agriculture

Department of Labor

Non-Departmental Agencies

## American Battle Movement's Condolence

Board of Governors of the Federal  
Reserve System

Civil Aeronautics Board  
Civil Service Commission

Executive Office of the President

Bureau of the Budget

Office of Government Reports

Office for Emergency Management

Office of Scientific Research

### Polylipolite Alien Property

Export-Import Bank of Washington  
 (Futures) Commodity and Derivatives  
 Division

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation  
Federal Mediation and Conciliation

**DEFINITIONS**  
Federal Power Commission

**Federal Trade Council on**

**Housing and Home Finance Agency**

Interstate Commerce Commission

National Advisory Committee for

National Archives

National Capital Park and Planning Board and its

National Labor Relations Board  
National Mediation Board

not and security council  
National Security Board

Office of Selective Service Records

Philippines War Damage Council and on

Reconstructive Finance Corporation

**Send this card to:** Intel Inside

The Court of the United States

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## PRINCIPAL REORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

(1920 - 1947)

Part A

An account of reorganizations within the Executive Branch of the Federal Government must first define what is meant by the term reorganization. For the purpose of this review a reorganization is the indefinite or permanent transfer of a previously existing agency or any of its functions to another Government establishment. The receiving organization may have been in existence before the transfer, or it may have been created at that time for the specific purpose of assuming responsibility for a group of functions formerly performed elsewhere. Organizational adjustments caused by the establishment of new agencies to administer new or temporary functions, temporary wartime changes, and such internal reorganizations of departments and independent establishments as have been ordered by the agency head are excluded by this definition. Consequently, this discussion omits the many temporary changes introduced during the Depression and World War II, and confines its attention to reorganizations which have a direct impact upon the continuing functions of the Government.

There has been prepared as Part B of this memorandum a tabular listing of the principal changes in the organization of the Executive Branch which were effected during the years from 1920 to 1947, inclusive. The list indicates the nature of each change, its effective date, the citation of the effecting authority, and the medium through which the change was promulgated. Even with the omission from the list of minor adjustments the reorganizations included are of widely differing scope and importance. They range from the creation of vast new agencies such as the Veterans' Administration or the Federal Security Agency to the transfer of small bureaus or such relatively restricted functions as the collection of vital statistics. Part B will serve as a reference for those persons seeking information concerning the chronology or origin of specific reorganizations. The following pages will be devoted to a general discussion of past reorganization activity and to the factors which contributed to the adoption of some of the more important changes. No attempt will be made to repeat the information relative to each reorganization which is contained in Part B.

The Chronological Distribution of Recent Reorganizations

In the twenty-eight year period under discussion the structure of the Executive Branch was progressively modified by the impact of no less than 82 significant reorganizations. Fifteen of the years of this period each witnessed at least one such change, for the dynamic character of many Federal programs and the ebb and flow of defense, welfare, economic, and other activity necessitated frequent adjustments in administrative organization. An analysis of the chronology of these changes (as shown in Table 1) reveals, however, that the frequency of reorganizations fluctuated widely from one year to another.

X-JK 681

PRINCIPAL REORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, 1920-1947Part B

(Exclusive of (a) the creation of new agencies to administer new or temporary functions, (b) temporary war-time changes of organization, and (c) changes of internal organization, by action of agency heads)

| <u>Reorganization</u>   | <u>Measure Effecting Reorganization</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Citation</u> |   | <u>Action Taken By</u> |                        |
|---|---|-------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|
|   |   |             |                 |   | <u>Legislation</u>     | <u>Executive Order</u> |
| Creation of Bureau of the Budget and General Accounting Office and abolition of Comptroller of the Treasury   |   | 6/10/21     | 42 Stat 20      | x |                        |                        |
| Creation of U. S. Veterans' Bureau, transfer to it of functions of Bureau of War Risk Insurance and functions of Federal Board of Vocational Education as to rehabilitation of veterans, and authorization of President to transfer to it hospital facilities |   | 8/9/21      | 42 Stat 147     | x |                        |                        |
| Creation of Bureau of Dairy Industry in Agriculture   |   | 5/29/24     | 43 Stat 243     | x |                        |                        |
| Creation of Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capitol by consolidation of functions of Chief of Engineers (War) as to public buildings and grounds and functions of Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Building  |   | 2/26/25     | 43 Stat 983     | x |                        |                        |
| Transfer of Patent Office from Interior to Commerce   |   | 3/17/25     | E.O. 1175       |   |                        | x                      |
| Transfer of Bureau of Mines from Interior to Commerce.  |   | 6/4/25      | E.O. 11239      |   |                        | x                      |

#41

TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH ORGANIZATION

The present structure of the Executive Branch of the Federal government is the joint product of legislative and administrative action. Although certain proposals made in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 were intended to specify in some detail the organization of the executive branch, the Constitution does not fix its character. Only in Section 2 of Article II is the matter dealt with, and then merely to the extent of authorizing the President to "require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices," and of empowering the Congress to "vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone ..... or in the heads of departments." The Congress and the President were, thus, permitted to establish and develop whatever administrative machinery the needs of the country seemed to dictate from time to time.

From the first session, in 1789, to the present the Congress has believed it desirable to give the President and the administrative officers serving under him a considerable latitude in developing the structure of the Executive Branch. At the same time, the Congress has from the outset reserved its right to determine not only the broad outlines of administrative organization, but also, where the occasion was considered to warrant it, as in the original formation of the Treasury Department, the specific details of structure. The Executive Branch is, therefore, organized on the basis of statutory enactments, executive orders, and administrative regulations. The ultimately controlling factor is Congressional intent, as expressed either by legislation or by the character of appropriations.

The most obvious fact about the development of Executive Branch organization since 1789 is its vast growth, both in the number of separate units involved and the scope of governmental action which those units reflect. Within this major fact of growth, however, there are characteristics and trends which might serve to illuminate the search for structural soundness. The purpose of this memorandum is to examine certain of the major tendencies in the development of the Executive Branch.

Piecemeal Growth in Response to Immediate Needs

When the first Congress met it was necessary to appraise the scope of Federal administration, and to create an entire structure considered suitable for that scope. Since then the growth of the Executive Branch has resulted from individual additions of new elements which circumstances have seemed to require at one time or another. Some of these

## FISCAL 1950

| AGENCY                                  | EXPENDITURE<br>(in thousands) |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Executive Departments                   |                               |
| Treasury                                | \$1,760,904                   |
| War                                     | 397,711                       |
| Navy                                    | 411,469                       |
| Air Force                               | 322,548                       |
| Post Office                             | 171,747                       |
| Department of the Interior              | 123,998                       |
| Department of Agriculture               | 123,998                       |
| Department of Commerce                  | 21,028                        |
| Department of Labor                     | 7,460                         |
| State                                   | 11,453                        |
| Justice                                 | 12,311                        |
| Non-Departmental                        |                               |
| Veterans Bureau                         | 454,488                       |
| Federal Reserve for Monetary Operations | 6,106                         |
| Interstate Commerce Commission          | 5,028                         |
| Postal Service                          | 1,521                         |
| Other                                   | 3,451,462                     |
| TOTAL                                   | \$3,451,462                   |

## FISCAL 1951

| AGENCY                         | EXPENDITURE<br>(in thousands) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Executive Departments          |                               |
| Treasury                       | \$1,460,147                   |
| War                            | 411,469                       |
| Navy                           | 389,148                       |
| Air Force                      | 322,548                       |
| Post Office                    | 171,747                       |
| Department of the Interior     | 123,998                       |
| Department of Agriculture      | 123,998                       |
| Department of Commerce         | 39,497                        |
| Department of Labor            | 11,453                        |
| State                          | 12,311                        |
| Justice                        | 12,311                        |
| Non-Departmental               |                               |
| Veterans Bureau                | 471,281                       |
| Postal Service                 | 2,066                         |
| Interstate Commerce Commission | 5,028                         |
| Other                          | 23,213                        |
| TOTAL                          | \$3,551,467                   |

## FISCAL 1952

| AGENCY                             | EXPENDITURE<br>(in thousands) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Executive Departments              |                               |
| Treasury                           | \$1,281,776                   |
| War                                | 428,497                       |
| Navy                               | 397,028                       |
| Air Force                          | 322,548                       |
| Post Office                        | 171,747                       |
| Department of the Interior         | 123,998                       |
| Department of Agriculture          | 123,998                       |
| Department of Commerce             | 12,079                        |
| Department of Labor                | 12,311                        |
| State                              | 12,311                        |
| Justice                            | 12,311                        |
| Non-Departmental                   |                               |
| Federal Civil Works Administration | 859,123                       |
| Postal Service                     | 2,066                         |
| Interstate Commerce Commission     | 5,028                         |
| Other                              | 1,311                         |
| TOTAL                              | \$5,510,185                   |

## FISCAL 1953

| AGENCY                         | EXPENDITURE<br>(in thousands) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Executive Departments          |                               |
| Treasury                       | \$1,284,459                   |
| War                            | 428,497                       |
| Navy                           | 397,028                       |
| Air Force                      | 322,548                       |
| Post Office                    | 171,747                       |
| Department of the Interior     | 123,998                       |
| Department of Agriculture      | 123,998                       |
| Department of Commerce         | 66,821                        |
| Department of Labor            | 12,311                        |
| State                          | 12,311                        |
| Justice                        | 12,311                        |
| Non-Departmental               |                               |
| Federal Works Agency           | 3,066,775                     |
| Federal Security Agency        | 859,123                       |
| Postal Service                 | 2,066                         |
| Interstate Commerce Commission | 5,028                         |
| Other                          | 440,382                       |
| TOTAL                          | \$9,075,206                   |

## FISCAL 1954

| AGENCY                                  | EXPENDITURE<br>(in thousands) |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Executive Departments                   |                               |
| Treasury                                | \$1,177,633                   |
| War                                     | 379,722                       |
| Navy                                    | 379,722                       |
| Air Force                               | 322,548                       |
| Post Office                             | 171,747                       |
| Department of the Interior              | 123,998                       |
| Department of Agriculture               | 123,998                       |
| Department of Commerce                  | 27,445                        |
| Department of Labor                     | 12,311                        |
| State                                   | 12,311                        |
| Justice                                 | 12,311                        |
| Non-Departmental                        |                               |
| Veterans Administration                 | 1,277,624                     |
| Federal Reserve for Monetary Operations | 6,106                         |
| Postal Service                          | 2,066                         |
| Interstate Commerce Commission          | 5,028                         |
| Other                                   | 440,382                       |
| TOTAL                                   | \$44,292,971                  |

FIGURES IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, AND 1954

## FISCAL 1950

| AGENCY                         | EXPENDITURE<br>June 30, 1950 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Executive Departments          |                              |
| Post Office                    | 281,462                      |
| Treasury                       | 55,411                       |
| War                            | 11,461                       |
| Navy                           | 42,462                       |
| Air Force                      | 29,261                       |
| Department of the Interior     | 11,462                       |
| Department of Agriculture      | 11,462                       |
| Department of Commerce         | 11,462                       |
| Department of Labor            | 4,950                        |
| State                          | 3,753                        |
| Justice                        | 3,753                        |
| Non-Departmental               |                              |
| Veterans Bureau                | 28,154                       |
| Postal Service                 | 12,079                       |
| Interstate Commerce Commission | 5,028                        |
| Other                          | 44,481                       |
| TOTAL                          | 545,467                      |

## FISCAL 1951

| AGENCY                         | EXPENDITURE<br>June 30, 1951 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Executive Departments          |                              |
| Post Office                    | 314,795                      |
| Treasury                       | 55,411                       |
| War                            | 11,461                       |
| Navy                           | 42,462                       |
| Air Force                      | 29,261                       |
| Department of the Interior     | 11,462                       |
| Department of Agriculture      | 11,462                       |
| Department of Commerce         | 11,462                       |
| Department of Labor            | 4,950                        |
| State                          | 3,753                        |
| Justice                        | 3,753                        |
| Non-Departmental               |                              |
| Veterans Bureau                | 24,065                       |
| Postal Service                 | 12,079                       |
| Interstate Commerce Commission | 5,028                        |
| Other                          | 44,481                       |
| TOTAL                          | 581,417                      |

## FISCAL 1952

| AGENCY                                  | EXPENDITURE<br>June 30, 1952 |
|---|------------------------------|
| Executive Departments                   |                              |
| Post Office                             | 362,070                      |
| Treasury                                | 55,411                       |
| War                                     | 11,461                       |
| Navy                                    | 42,462                       |
| Air Force                               | 29,261                       |
| Department of the Interior              | 11,462                       |
| Department of Agriculture               | 11,462                       |
| Department of Commerce                  | 11,462                       |
| Department of Labor                     | 4,950                        |
| State                                   | 3,753                        |
| Justice                                 | 3,753                        |
| Non-Departmental                        |                              |
| Veterans Administration                 | 25,047                       |
| Federal Reserve for Monetary Operations | 6,106                        |
| Postal Service                          | 12,079                       |
| Interstate Commerce Commission          | 5,028                        |
| Other                                   | 44,481                       |
| TOTAL                                   | 654,277                      |

\* Including House Owners Loan Corporation

## FISCAL 1953

| AGENCY                         | EXPENDITURE<br>June 30, 1953 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Executive Departments          |                              |
| Post Office                    | 392,140                      |
| Treasury                       | 55,411                       |
| War                            | 11,461                       |
| Navy                           | 42,462                       |
| Air Force                      | 29,261                       |
| Department of the Interior     | 11,462                       |
| Department of Agriculture      | 11,462                       |
| Department of Commerce         | 11,462                       |
| Department of Labor            | 4,950                        |
| State                          | 3,753                        |
| Justice                        | 3,753                        |
| Non-Departmental               |                              |
| Federal Works Agency           | 45,521                       |
| Federal Security Agency        | 859,123                      |
| Postal Service                 | 12,079                       |
| Interstate Commerce Commission | 5,028                        |
| Other                          | 44,481                       |
| TOTAL                          | 991,407                      |

## FISCAL 1954

| AGENCY                                  | EXPENDITURE<br>June 30, 1954 |
|---|------------------------------|
| Executive Departments                   |                              |
| Post Office                             | 402,213                      |
| Treasury                                | 55,411                       |
| War                                     | 11,461                       |
| Navy                                    | 42,462                       |
| Air Force                               | 29,261                       |
| Department of the Interior              | 11,462                       |
| Department of Agriculture               | 11,462                       |
| Department of Commerce                  | 11,462                       |
| Department of Labor                     | 4,950                        |
| State                                   | 3,753                        |
| Justice                                 | 3,753                        |
| Non-Departmental                        |                              |
| Veterans Administration                 | 24,773                       |
| Federal Reserve for Monetary Operations | 6,106                        |
| Postal Service                          | 12,079                       |
| Interstate Commerce Commission          | 5,028                        |
| Other                                   | 44,481                       |
| TOTAL                                   | 2,115,754                    |

SEP 23 1947  
44

## PLANS FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

(1920-1937)

Part AIntroduction

Interest in the reorganization of the Executive Branch was recurrent during the years preceding World War I. The steady growth of the magnitude and variety of the activities of the Federal Government after 1900 had progressively aggravated the problems of coordinating its administrative machinery and had given to its organization an appearance of complexity and disorder.

A result of the increasing concern of the President, the Congress, and various private groups with the structure of the Executive Branch was the preparation of a number of detailed reorganization proposals. The first of these were included in reports of the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency appointed in 1911. The Commission's outline of the organization of the Government and proposals for the consolidation or elimination of services were presented to the Congress by President Taft in 1912, but no action was taken and the Commission was subsequently abolished.

Shortly after the first unsuccessful attempt at a general reorganization of the Executive Branch the attention of the President and Congress was diverted by the outbreak of World War I. The Nation's eventual participation in the war brought a vast expansion of Federal activities and the concomitant creation of numerous emergency agencies, several of which were continued into the succeeding years. This increase in the complexity of the structure of the Government gave rise to new plans for the reorganization of the Executive Branch, and from 1920 to 1924 four such proposals appeared. The comparatively tranquil period of the late twenties was accompanied by a decline in interest in Federal administrative organization—possibly as a result of the success of the postwar retrenchment, the balanced budget, and the general preoccupation of the Nation with the achievements of private industry. The advent of the economic dislocations of the 1930's produced renewed interest in Government organization, first for the purpose of further retrenchment (1932 to 1933) and later (1937) to provide for the integration of the many new organizations and functions of the Federal Government into a rational administrative structure. The result of these influences was the appearance of three additional reorganization plans during the period from 1932 to 1937.



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# People VS. THE Supreme Court

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by CLARENCE A. HATHAW AY

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#46

**A REPORT  
ON THE SUPREME COURT'S WORK  
FOR 1954**

by

**PAUL COLVIN**

Counsellor at Law of New Jersey



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#48

## Louisiana Laws Discriminating Against Women ✓

Fathers are given practically complete control over their children and mothers almost no control.

A married woman may not choose her legal residence for voting, taxation, or other purposes.

Married women are discriminated against in property rights.

Married women are classed with children and the insane, as unable to contract on their own responsibility.

Women are discriminated against in jury service.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY  
25 FIRST STREET N. E. WASHINGTON, D. C.

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#49

## Michigan Laws Discriminating Against Women

Mothers have not equal rights with fathers over their children.

The husband owns his wife's services in the home and controls her right to work outside the home.

Married women have no general capacity to contract.

Married women have not equal rights with husbands over joint property.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY  
CAPITOL HILL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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#50

## Florida Laws Discriminating Against Women ✓

The father controls the services and earnings of children.

A married woman cannot choose her legal residence.

A married woman does not control her own property.

A married woman has practically no right to contract or do business on her own responsibility.

A married woman's services belong to her husband.

Inheritance laws discriminate against women.

Women cannot serve on juries.

Women are not admitted to the University of Florida on equal terms with men.

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## Alabama Laws Discriminating Against Women ✓

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Fathers are given practically complete control over their children and mothers almost no control.

Fathers can will away children from the mothers.

A married woman cannot choose her legal residence.

A married woman's services and her earnings in the home belong to her husband.

Married women are discriminated against in property rights and in inheritance.

Grounds for divorce are not equal for men and women.

Women are debarred from jury service.

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#52

## How Virginia Laws Discriminate Against Women ✓

Fathers are given practically complete control over their children and mothers almost no control.

A woman can not choose her home or say of whom the family circle shall consist.

A married woman's property is presumed to belong to her husband, unless proof to the contrary is shown.

Inheritance laws discriminate against women.

Grounds for divorce are unequal.

Women can not serve on juries.

Women are not admitted on equal terms to the state university.

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#53

# How New York Laws Discriminate Against Women

(Including Changes Made in 1922 Legislation)

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Fathers are preferred to mothers in control of services and earnings of children.

Fathers are preferred to mothers in control of real estate of children.

A married woman cannot choose her legal domicile.

A married woman's services in the home belong to the husband.

The inheritance laws discriminate against women.

Women may not serve on juries.

Men preferred to women as administrators.

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#54

## How Mississippi Laws Discriminate Against Women ✓

The husband owns his wife's services  
in the home and in his business.

The husband gets damages for his  
wife's injuries.

A married woman may not choose her  
legal residence or say of whom the  
family circle shall consist.

Divorce laws are more liberal for  
men than for women.

Women may not serve on juries.

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## How Maryland Laws Discriminate Against Women ✓

Fathers are given practically complete control over their children and mothers almost no control.

Fathers can will away children from the mothers.

A married woman cannot choose her legal domicile.

A married woman's services and frequently her earnings belong to the husband.

The inheritance laws discriminate against women.

The divorce laws discriminate against women.

Women may not serve on juries.

Women may not hold various public offices.

The laws for sex offenses discriminate against women.

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#56

## How Colorado Laws Discriminate Against Women

The mother's rights are less than the father's.

Women bear the brunt of the burden of illegitimate parenthood.

The wife's services in the home belong to her husband.

The wife's legal residence is determined by that of her husband.

Women are excluded from jury service.

Women in industry are hampered by discriminatory legislation.

Laws controlling venereal diseases are more stringent for women than for men.

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